

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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The impression seems to be growing stronger that the country has gone Democratic.

The latest political news of importance is that John P. Irish has taken to wearing a collar - a linen collar - and a long necktie. This looks as though John has gone into training for the diplomatic service.

The big town in South Carolina has refused to establish liquor "dispensaries" under the new law, preferring to try prohibition with a view to making the law so odious to a thirsty public that it will be repealed.

The Tulare Register makes the following suggestion of interest to fruit growers: "It is a mistake to suppose that in this necessary age people are ready and anxious to take whatever comes nothing. Nobody wants specks on evaporated peaches, even if there be no extra charge."

EXAMINER: "A San Francisco banker, eastward bound, packed \$10,000 in a trunk, and thereby saved the cost of exchange. His action showed that even a man who handles large sums may not be above economy. The lesson loses, perhaps, a measure of its force from the circumstance that somebody stole the \$10,000. But for this piece of impertinent interference the lesson would have been valuable."

This device in use on a Boston electric street-car, by which a person caught on the track by a moving car is picked up or shoved aside, should have a special interest for all large cities, where street car fatalities are so frequent. The device consists of a strong frame of iron, covered by an apron of canvas, which projects in front of the street car so that it pushes aside or catches up any object of considerable size that it strikes. Back of this frame, but in front of the car track, is a second apron which, working automatically in response to the first one, gathers up whatever object may escape the latter.

RABBIT BANKING interests are not only being charged with inspiring the war on silver, but also with being responsible for the panic. In regard to the latter charge, Colonel Bob Ingersoll says: "This is a bankers' panic. The bankers have been predicting a panic for years and have done all they could to fulfill their prediction. They tell us that the Sherman law has done all the damage, and they point to the present price of silver as one of the results of the Sherman law. Certainly silver did not fall in price because the Sherman bill made a market for 4,500,000 ounces a month. You cannot put down prices by buying. Silver has fallen because it was demonetized. The value of a thing depends somewhat upon its uses, and the main use of silver has been destroyed. Suppose gold had been demonetized instead of silver, what would gold be worth?"

The Denver Chamber of Commerce and other public and industrial organizations of that city have issued the following address to the public in regard to proposed financial legislation:

The decline in silver bullion, which has been steady for more than two years past, and the sudden closing of the mine in India to free coinage, and the recent sudden decline in silver and the determined efforts of the monetaryists in both Europe and the United States, to unconditionally repeal the present purchase law, thereby reducing this country to a gold basis, is fraught with alarming consequences to the welfare of the people. Such a calamity must result in practically closing every mine and smelter in this country, paralyzing all business, crippling every industry, and ruining the cotton, wool and stock industries. The consequent increase in the purchasing power of gold would reduce the value of all real and personal property, labor and the product of labor, not less than one-half, causing a general liquidation and the enforced transfer of all property to the creditor in the case of the debtor, thus permitting England to achieve by legislation what it failed to do by war—that of reducing the people of free America to a condition of practical servitude.

To reveal the consummation of the most gigantic conspiracy in the world's history—that of destroying one-half of the autocratic money of the world by making silver a mere commodity, and depriving the people of the population of the globe of their money as the duty of the hour. No one will contend that should the United States establish its financial status upon a gold basis, that any other nation could maintain silver with its money.

To reveal the family involved in the destruction of silver money, the commercial organizations of this city have resolved to invite the commercial bodies of other cities throughout the silver, wheat and cotton districts of the west and south to send delegates to the meeting of the Representatives of the Southern States, and Trans-Mississippi States, for the purpose of organizing a tour through the west and cotton districts of the west and south and grain growing sections of the country, and endeavor to convince the business men and producers that every known industry is affected equally with the silver producer in the maintenance of a stable standard, and endeavor to have business organizations and people in every section assembled, men of business, and men of letters, to yield their convictions to the sound influence of public patronage, and the blandishments of the gold standard advocates, or the appeals of a subsidized press, until they stand firm for the cause of the people in this trying moment in the history of the republic. Each commercial body is expected to provide the expenses of the delegates for a tour of at least three months. It is hoped that the gravity of the situation will prompt the immediate action, and that your most representative and best informed men will be selected, and that such selection will be made regardless of politics.

From the above and the utterances of leading silver advocates, it is evident that silver is not to be overthrown without a desperate struggle. Unfettered silver will be one of the hardest battles that has been fought in the halls of congress during the past twenty-five years, and the program of the administration is likely to present a rather dilapidated condition after running the gamut of both houses.

And now we have A. The supervisory conspiracy is exposed and the conspirators are exposed under the red stage light, a trinity only second in tragic interest to the defendants in the McWhorter case. There is also a point of actual resemblance in the two cases. One of the three conspirators is a John Doe. If the "third man" has a name it has been misplaced. The individual himself is likewise not in evidence. Here the point of resemblance ceases and consequently the comparison abruptly terminates.

The editor of the Examiner avows that he has been doing the newspaper detective act, and that in the course of his duties City Clerk J. W. Shanklin volunteered the startling information that he—himself—Supervisor Wickersham and John Doe Republican had conspired together on the evening of the nation's birthday and arranged to elect Mr. Barstow supervisor "on the quiet." Supervisor Wickersham to carry the city precincts and Mr. Shanklin and John Doe to scoop in the outgoing precincts.

Mr. Shanklin volunteered the further information to the editor that Wickersham "stood pat" on his part of the job that Barstow would have been handsomely elected. Then Mr. Shanklin left the editor holding the sack for snakes and proceeded to the city hall to attend to business there.

It is likely, however, that the editorial vision has by this time penetrated the lines which surround Mr. Shanklin's entertaining snipe story. Mr. Wickersham dissipates some of the fog therefrom by stating that he did not enter into any such agreement, and the vote as counted yesterday by the Board of Supervisors knocked the balance of the moisture out of it. This vote shows that Mr. Barstow received an even dozen votes, two of which were cast in this city, and ten of them in the colonies where he resides and has many warm personal friends. Mr. Foster received 188 votes.

But of course it would have all been different had Mr. Wickersham "stood pat" and carried the city as ably and enthusiastically as Mr. Shanklin informed the editor that he and John Doe had carried the country. The reason of Mr. Wickersham's meager success is, however, explained by the able editor of the evening journal. He says that a lot of Republicans were prowling around the polls during the afternoon—with the probable criminal intent of casting their ballots—but observing that Bart and John and a lot of other honest Democrats were there, they slunk back into the darkness.

This part of the story we think must be true. It sounds almost like inspired truth. If Mr. Wickersham had undertaken to carry the city, that is about the way the thing would have panned out. A whole lot of Republican voters would have hung around the polls waiting for Bart and John and the Democrats to go away from there so that they could cast their ballots. But Bart stayed right there and the Republicans sneaked away in the darkness.

That sounds extremely probable. If the evidence is now all in, the conspirators should be hanged forthwith.

The operation of the law of this state, recently enacted, imposing a tax of 5 per cent upon all legacies and inheritances, passing to others than the immediate kin of decedents, will be felt on a broad scale in the distribution of the estate of the late Senator Stanford, says the San Francisco Bulletin. The confidential secretary of the deceased will himself come into the state treasury the sum of \$750 before receiving his \$15,000. The numerous nephews and nieces of the deceased and of his widow all alike more substantially remembered, will each pay a duty relatively larger; while the great university, from that portion of its dowry already in open view, will turn over the princely tribute of \$135,000, a sum larger than that given to the state in cash by the founder of Hastings' College of the Law. The new statute will accomplish good ends if, while imposing an appreciable burden on the recipients of bounty, it shall gradually lessen those under which the average taxpayer proverbially "groans."

It is true as stated that the Southern Pacific company has agreed to make a one fare rate from the east to California in the event of the holding of the mid-winter fair, that fact alone will justify the expense of carrying out this important project. A low rate of fare will bring many thousands of people to California who will avail themselves of the opportunity of escaping the rigors of an eastern winter as well as the privilege of seeing an exhibit that will only be second in importance and interest to the great show at Chicago. Many people in the east who will not go to Chicago this summer will come to California next winter on account of the general desire to investigate the resources of this state and enjoy an outing in our winterless climate.

Not as much fruit is being sold in California this year as there was last. Had they kept up their work a year or two longer a horse and huckaboo would have hauled all the California fruit east. The market is a demand for fruit.

The near-sighted fruit growers who sell their crops to Chinamen to be landed in the Chinese way are simply fattening a large oriental elephant which will trample the life out of their industry.

Notice has been duly served on the People's Party that Mr. Foster has been elected supervisor, and that the big end of the job was done by the Examiner and the Democratic party. Mr. Foster will please come forward and acknowledge his gratitude to those who secured him from impending defeat.

The concerted demand of the cotton growers of the South for a duty on their raw product shows another protest from one of the forces which elected Cleveland against his policy. Imported cotton from Egypt and Peru frightens even the free trader.

The projected road from Denver to San Francisco is only second in importance to a transcontinental line. It will give direct communication to vast mining and stock raising territories which are large consumers of our products.

Hoke Smith is coming west on a visit. He will be as welcome as the Jimson bloom in June, but the people will never be entirely satisfied until they see Potomac Sams.

The Democrats who felt so bad about the workmen's tin dinner pail are going to give him a cheaper one made of silver.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND apparently considers it of more importance to increase the population than to enlarge the circulating medium.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND gets about twenty letters a day containing anti-fist recipes. That in itself is enough to make an ordinary man lose flesh.

The Chinese Yamen asks President Cleveland to "command" congress to do what is right. The Mongolian man and brother appears to "sensible" the situation here thoroughly.

Some of the people who collected money for the celebration of the Fourth in San Francisco appropriated a considerable part of the funds to their own use. These thirty patriots ought to be given a vacation in the county jail.

A MICHIGAN man has added another evidence to support the opinion that Indian corn is the real staff of life by manufacturing maple sugar out of the cobs thereof. With whiskey from the corn and sugar from the cobs, even the colts have little else to ask for in the way of necessities.

The REFORMER extends its congratulations to the California Christian Endeavorers who succeeded in having San Francisco named as the place for holding the national convention of the association next year. The convention will bring about 25,000 of the country's most intelligent Christian people to California.

The recent action of the convention of Canterbury in declaring that "the religion of Christ has nothing to fear from the reasonable and careful extension of the Sunday opening of libraries, art galleries, museums and industrial exhibitions" is a striking illustration of the liberal tendencies of enlightened Christianity.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: Fresno has expressed the opinion through its Board of Trade, that a road to Bakersfield would benefit the people more than a midwinter fair. If San Francisco had the enterprise it possessed seventeen years ago when Bakersfield lived, both these and several other enterprises might be put through in brief order with much less talk.

The patriotism displayed by Fresno on the Fourth was disappointing to the editors of the local press. Some of the attorneys in the Heath case were taken in perpetrating Freedom's cause—Sacramento Bee.

They were not spared out of patriotism, however, but out of pure magnanimity, the counterpart of which does not exist elsewhere in the state.

The best thing that could be done for the drought-stricken farmers of western Kansas would be to furnish them with means to come to California where irrigation takes the place of rain and drought is a blessing. The money invested in furnishing them seed to plant another season will be practically wasted. Western Kansas is unfit for agriculture, and the sooner it goes back to its former state as a grazing ground for cattle the better it will be for all concerned. At present it but serves to lure people to starvation.

The Chicago Tribune pays its respects to the governor of Illinois as follows in regard to pardoning the anarchists: "It was generally understood they were to be let go in the event of Algea's election. The anarchists believed he was not merely an alien by birth, but an alien by temperament and sympathies, and they were right. He has apparently not a drop of true American blood in his veins. He does not reason like an American, nor feel like one, and consequently he does not behave like one. He did not approve of the result of the trial held before Judge Gary, and for that reason the anarchists and half-baked Americans supported him at the polls whenever they had an opportunity. They voted for him for judge, and for governor, and they have their reward."

Fierce distinct invasions of the Arctic regions will be under way this year. Lieutenant Peary will endeavor to map the northern coast of Greenland and to investigate the archipelago which lies beyond. If conditions favor he may make a venturesome dash on sledges across the frozen sea toward the pole. The other American explorer, Gilder, will examine the movement of the magnetic pole. Two avowed attempts to reach the North Pole will be made—one by Dr. Naumen of Norway, who proposes to drift with the ice in a craft especially designed to resist pressure from floes, and another by Mr. Jackson, whose effort to cross the ice on sledges assumes that there is no open Polar sea, and is supported by the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

John Brown, late editor of the Modera Tribune, adds a brief, but interesting chapter to the experience of those who have tested the joys known only to the favored few who have been editors of country newspapers. A great many people have a shadowy idea of the rainbow-hued existence of the individual who is responsible for that "flying item," or that "infernal article," but only those who have actually tried it can understand and appreciate it. Mr. Brown temporarily abandoned the exalted profession of the law to revel for a few brief moments in journalism. In retiring he says:

In my brief experience as the editor of a daily newspaper in the town of Modera I have learned many things, chief of which is never grumble at a newspaper man. His lot is one of toil and worry from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and while his aim is to please all his readers it is a moral certainty and beyond a reasonable doubt that not a day will pass but that some one will grumble at him. These things add much to his burden, especially when he must be both editor and reporter, as well as occasionally set type and jerk the lever of a hand press.

In his haste to kick himself out of the editorial harness Mr. Brown neglects to mention one source of perennial joy to the editor. However vigilant the average citizen may be in kicking about the slightest error or omission made by the local paper, that vigilance is not equaled by his reticence when the paper has performed an actual and important service to himself and the public at large. The clam is a noisy and effusive animal upon an occasion of that kind in comparison to the most industrious jockey in the community.

It was thought that the Expositor had made the local Democracy about as ridiculous as it could possibly be made when it announced for the purpose of getting some sort of a pull in the election of a supervisor from the first district that the principles of the Democratic party and the Populists were so nearly alike that the difference was hardly worth mentioning, or words to that effect. Coming upon the heels of some very crushing editorials in the same columns, in which the socialist tendencies of the Populists were denounced in thunder tones and the nag-pots in the hands of those holding such heresies were reported to be in a famished condition, the announcement created a remarkable sensation among members of the People's Party and others who are able to appreciate a fine piece of humor.

But even this is outdone by the present attitude of the evening paper on the supervisory election. It not only does the credit for itself and the Democratic party of having elected the People's Party candidate for supervisor, but in order to make its ridiculous position thinkable, Mr. Foster having in reality no opposition that was aimed at or could possibly have caused his defeat, it sets up the following glib story as an excuse for its farce comedy vapors:

On the evening of the 4th and without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Barstow, he said, certain Republicans—men of standing and influence in the city—met in this city and agreed upon the following plan: The district was to be worked by three men, each taking a certain territory, and late in the afternoon the voters were to be quietly dropped into the several polling places and cast their ballots for Barstow. This was in keeping with the party that was capable of the S. 7 fund of 1876, by which President Tilden was barely kept from taking the trust to which the people had so overwhelmingly called him.

Does the Expositor really think it has any readers who are fools enough to believe that prominent Republicans actually undertook to carry out such an imbecile scheme as the above? If it does its estimate of its readers' intelligence needs revising.

The facts in regard to this matter are that the Republicans in certain localities in the township who had desired Mr. Barstow's nomination and were dissatisfied because he had not received it, decided that they would show their preference by giving him a complimentary vote, and then did so. That anybody did this with the expectation that he would be elected is simply absurd. The reason for the scattering vote cast for Mr. Barstow was well understood.

But to return to the Expositor's charge as it actually appears in cold type, this paper, for the information and benefit of all concerned demands that the details of this infernal conspiracy be made public. Who are the prominent Republicans who put up that brilliant job, and why did it fail to work according to the conspirators' program? Let the facts come out without reserve—the names, the hour and the place, where and by whom this dark scheme was hatched.

A SPECIAL dispatch from St. Paul to the New York Press affords a striking illustration of the effect of Democratic excesses on the American wool industry. There is not a protective schedule which the free traders regard with more intense hostility than the tariff on wool. The knowledge that the Democratic congress will almost certainly deprive American wool growers of every atom of protection has already brought the price of wool down to a free trade basis. The sheep raisers of the northwest are getting ready to slaughter their flocks. In the state of Montana alone the drop in wool prices from last year's figures has cost the wool growers several hundred thousand dollars. Wool that sold in the Great Falls wool market last season at from 15 to 21 cents per pound will now bring only from 9 to 11 cents. At this price wool growing is impossible. The only thing for the farmers to do is to kill off their flocks at a sacrifice and go out of the business of raising sheep. Practically the same conditions prevail in other sections of the country. The loss in the single item of wool which the restoration of the free trade element to power has inflicted upon American farmers already amounts to many millions of dollars. When the American wool growing industry has been extinguished foreign wool growers can exact whatever price they choose, for they will have full control of the American market. Free trade in wool means not only death to sheep raising in the United States and heavy loss to American farmers; it means systematic plundering of the American people by foreign monopolists.

A Missouri young lady's essay on the subject of "The Twin Evils, Whiskey and Tobacco" has been awarded the prize for its superiority as a literary production. The following is one of the many interesting statements made by the essayist: "The only thing known to exist on the tobacco plant is the tobacco worm, a repulsive insect which is often carelessly thrown in and cured with the tobacco." This fact is a hard blow to the vegetarians who have been using tobacco under the impression that it is a purely vegetable product both in its natural and manufactured state. In this connection the writer might have added that the only living inhabitants of the tobacco plant are snakes of various styles and colors, which are sometimes carelessly thrown into the human system with the cheering beverage, and the strongest part of the phenomenon is that they invariably reappear in the boots of the party into which they are thrown. There is considerable animal history connected with these "twin evils," which thoughtful people are liable to overlook.

The Pacific Rural Press says: The Traver Advocate risks a heretofore unblemished reputation by publishing the following: "They say 'the early bird catches the worm,' and it is astonishing what early-risers will see before breakfast. One morning last week we passed a blackberry patch and saw two ladies among the treacherous bushes of thorns picking berries with men's pants on." Truly, Tulare is a marvelous country. The tailor business ought to boom if there are grown many "berries with men's pants on."

The esteemed Stockton Mail takes much less interest in mysterious and horrible crimes committed in its own locality than those which are committed elsewhere.

The press of San Francisco having become partially awake to the moral rotteness of the city there is some hope of reform. And now that the press has undertaken to reform the city the first thing it should do is to reform itself by clearing its columns of the advertisements of houses of ill repute.

The summer girl is now holding her extra session.—Los Angeles Times.

Up this way it is her regular annual session, in full blast under Tom Reed's, quorums declared wherever two are present, and no motions for an adjournment considered until the question has been put.

The statement, if true, that Prince George of Wales was the husband of another woman and the father of two children at the time of his recent marriage to Princess Mary of Teck, reflects anything but credit on the government which permits and endorses such an act. In this day and age a government which makes one law for the common people and another law for the ruling classes, has no right to the claim of being a free and enlightened nation. The grandson of Queen Victoria is just as guilty of bigamy as a British coal heaver would be under similar circumstances.

SAN FRANCISCO REPORT: "When that Kentucky mob last Friday was about to burn a negro who was suspected of murdering two girls the father of the girls cried to his fellow citizens: 'For God's sake, gentlemen, do not burn him; we are not positive he is guilty.' So the mob hanged the negro. It is hard to believe such a story true. It reads like a news item from the columns of the Arizona Kicker. But it is true. It is a portion of a broad daylight scene in a town in one of the oldest of the United States in the year of the great World's Fair."

The death of William N. Oulthout of the Sunnyside vineyard is a loss not only to the personal friends of the deceased but to Fresno county. Mr. Oulthout was a gentleman of genial and kindly disposition and of broad and practical ideas in business matters. He had inspired the finest improvements on his estate to be found in the San Joaquin valley, and it is universally regretted that he could not live to see the development of that which has been so liberally and at the same time so carefully planned. This country needs more men possessed of the means, the enterprise and the cultivated taste of the late William N. Oulthout.

The recent decision of a New Hampshire court that persistent adherence to Christian science is an adequate cause for divorce will arouse widespread interest. The case in which the decision was rendered was that of a husband against his wife. The plaintiff proved that on account of the changed domestic relations caused by the Christian science practices of the defendant he had suffered in mind, body and estate sufficiently to justify him in asking a severance of his marital bonds. The defendant claimed that she had no intention to injure her husband, and it was not denied that in other respects her conduct had been exemplary. The New Hampshire decision differs from that rendered by an Iowa court in a similar case only in the degree of the offense, the latter holding that the conduct of the defendant was such as to endanger the life of the plaintiff.

The position of Wall Street and the money interests in regard to the financial situation is very plainly set forth in the following extracts from the banking house of Henry Clews & Co.:

What the situation seems to need is some bold intrusion on the distrust that will arrest universal attention and command a quick revival of confidence by the sheer strength of its assurance. The banks are now doing their part nobly to evoke such confidence, but there is a limit to what they can do. There is but one man and one act that can thus shake the money market out of its vague distrust into which it has fallen. The man is President Cleveland; the act is his immediate call of a special session of congress to repeal the law to which all this trouble is largely due. The calling of congress is mostly due to apprehension of that danger, and but little sort of the declaration of congress that not another dollar of silver shall pollute our currency can repair this wrecked confidence.

But this imprudently needed assurance, in order to be of any utility, must be given without delay. This is felt to be a matter too vital for mere hopes to satisfy. The public will cherish no confident trust in mere words of such action. The repeal of the Sherman act is a demand in which they will not believe until it is accomplished. The period for which they can afford to wait for that deed is limited very strictly by the highly strained condition of credit from which they are suffering.

They know that unless early measures are forthcoming they may continue to suffer seriously the conditions which they are now enduring. To talk of a distant assembly of congress is a waste of time in September, when members have concluded their summer recreations, and autumnal breezes will yield the temperature congenial to statesmanly deliberation, is like telling a drowning man to wait until you have finished your cigar. The situation is one that admits of no waiting. It demands the immediate attention which no other man or power than the President of the United States can give. If that attention is not forthwith bestowed the situation will be other and higher serious matters to be accounted for besides that over which the administration seems to be deliberating so leisurely. Whatever the cause may be of the present condition of our silver laws, the blame against whoever assumed the responsibility of wrecking credit, through neglecting the necessary moment for remedying the suspension, would be far more serious than the present condition of fact to say that the delay of the administration in this matter is producing everywhere the most disastrous and disappointing results, and must cause still more serious consequences if the government fails to act promptly.

It will be observed that according to Wall Street the present depression is wholly due to the silver purchase act, and that confidence and security can only be secured by the complete overthrow of silver as a circulating medium—in the words of this mouthpiece of Wall Street, that wrecked confidence can only be repaired by the assurance that "not another silver dollar shall pollute our currency." It is evident that the war upon silver is fully inaugurated, and it promises to be a fight to the finish.

A soft, fair skin is the result of pure blood and a healthy liver, to secure which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a superior medicine. Ladies who rely upon remedies to beautify their complexions should make a note of this, bearing in mind that they can't improve upon nature.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Stockton Mail who does not believe in free coinage asks that paper several questions, among them being this: "Would free coinage increase the price of the poor man's necessities?"

To this the Mail makes the following reply:

Yes, of course. The products of the farm, the garden, the sheep and the factory would go up. But the poor man, when he has steady employment at good wages, does not consume all he produces even when flour and pork are comparatively high. This has been shown in a number of instances on the Pacific Coast, notably in Nevada, where ordinary miners received \$1 a day and skilled laborers were paid in proportion to the cost of living, being correspondingly high. There is always a larger margin between wages and the cost of living when wages are high than when they are low. We all know perfectly well, and the gentleman who asks the question knows, that when any distress among the working people is under discussion it is not the dearth of living that is dwelt upon, but the loss of wages or the absence of work. But the more certain advantage to labor from free silver coinage or any other money measure that would supply the country with an ample circulating medium based upon the power and authority of the government, would be derived from the increased demand for labor which the development of new resources and the general hum of business would create.

The Mail's argument is sound. A slight increase in the cost of living cuts but little figure with the industrial classes of the country so long as there is plenty of work and fair wages. When the wheels of industry are limping there is but little poverty and destitution among the masses. The Mail's argument is good in its application to a sufficient volume of money to keep the car of industry and progress in motion, and it is equally good when applied to a tariff which encourages home industry and gives it advantages over that of countries which are anxious to supply the world with their products. In some instances the tariff may increase the price of our products and the cost of living to that extent, but so long as it fosters home industry which furnishes employment to home labor, it is a benefit to the country as a whole and to the laboring classes in particular beyond all the evil and prejudice of partisanship.

To the unimpaired mind it is as plain as the sun at noonday that in a large degree the present stagnation in business is due to the avowed purpose to disrupt and destroy the protective system.

The Review of Reviews expresses the following opinion of the repeal of the state bank tax as declared for in the national Democratic platform: "To repeal the 10 per cent tax upon state bank notes would mean that Maine, Kansas, California, North Dakota, Ohio, and all other states would be in a position to authorize local banking institutions to flood the country with paper money which could have no certainty of uniform safety and value. A Zoroastrian might establish a chain of local banks on unsound principles and issue paper money which, mingled with the general volume of the country's currency, would be worthless in the hands of the last holders on the failure of the banks. It is now asserted in some quarters that congress will refuse to repeal the harmful silver purchase act unless the repeal be accompanied by the resurrection of the still more pernicious system of 'wildcat' paper money that was buried thirty years ago. Whatever may or may not be done with our currency laws, every business man, every farmer, every professional man who receives a salary, and every man or woman who earns wages or has a fixed money income, should insist absolutely upon a national, uniform currency, with the United States government at the back of every dollar in circulation."

EDWARD ATKINSON, the best informed advocate of free trade in the United States, lays down the following propositions as the lines upon which tariff reform should be made:

First—To make such adequate additions to the free list as may do away with the present disadvantages under which our domestic manufacturers and merchants are laboring, and to reduce to the relative cost of their materials.

Second—To establish such lesser rates of duty on finished products of voluntary use as to increase rather than diminish revenue.

The first proposition is to cheapen raw materials by decreasing the duties, and the second is to increase the tariff revenues by lowering rates on manufactured goods—in other words to so increase the importation of foreign goods that the lower rate will produce a greater revenue than is realized from the present rate. As foreign importations cannot be increased without a corresponding decrease in home production, it must be admitted that Mr. Atkinson's proposition is plainly and frankly made. The question is, whether the country is willing to adopt a tariff that is directly aimed at the increased consumption of foreign products.

A RESIDENT of Boston by the name of W. O. Todd has donated the sum of \$50,000, of which the annual income is \$2000, to be used for the one purpose of paying subscriptions for newspapers. A large and well appointed apartment has been set aside for the newspaper reading room, and the Todd fund, supplemented by a liberal allowance from the annual income of the institution, will be devoted to the sole purpose of maintaining this newspaper library. A careful selection will be made of about a thousand American journals and several hundred foreign newspapers, which will be kept on file and open to the use of all visitors. The Bostonian has struck upon the right plan of giving useful information to the masses at a minimum of cost.

A DESIRABLE location has been selected for the Midwinter Fair in Golden Gate park. A more delightful and altogether desirable site could hardly be found anywhere. The fair will make good times in San Francisco this winter, and will eventually be of benefit to the entire coast. The low rates from the east cannot fail to bring many thousands of visitors, many of whom will decide to make their homes in our winterless climate.

BARNESFIELD boasts of a baby a week old which has a full set of teeth. The infant should be promptly forwarded to the World's Fair as a sample product of our incomparable climate.

AN ICEBERG 600 feet high is floating along the coast of Iceland. The Iceland Board of Trade ought to raise a fund and send it as an exhibit to the World's Fair.

Now is the opportunity for any man with a little money to get rich leaving land in Fresno county.

There is one consolation to the people who happen to have a despised silver dollar. If Wall Street has its way the big white dollar will become valuable as a curiosity.

If Grover's rheumatism keeps him tied down in the house during the rest of the fishing season he might stock an aquarium and find considerable consolation in catching gold fish.

JERRY STURSON has announced his intention to become the governor of Kansas. The campaign platform promises to be a swift one, and just as likely as not Jerry will get there with both feet.

The Examiner expresses the fear that President Cleveland is overworking himself. It must be rather trying on a man to perform both the executive and legislative functions of the government.

MEMPHIS fetch from \$45 to \$120 in the London market. The khimrie royalty of Egypt comes pretty cheap when compared to the prices paid for living specimens from other effete monarchies by American heiresses.

EVERETT WILLIAM of Germany has ordered the discharge of all the royal servants who voted for Socialist candidates for the Reichstag. William is wasting half his talent enjoining Germany. He should come to this country and go into practical politics.

TULARE has recently been formed in Boston a league "for the protection of the law-abiding Chinese." Says the Escondido Times: "With the Six Companies, Cleveland and his cabinet, and the Boston league to look after him, poor John is about the best protected individual in America. The Chinese sympathy promoters of the east ought now to rest easier."

TULARE is having a hard struggle with the obdurate taxpayer to get the necessary appropriation for the completion of her irrigation district works. The proposition has been defeated at one election, and another has been called. From this distance it looks as though the future of that section depends upon the perfection of its irrigation enterprise. Without it there will be decadence instead of progress.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL asserts that Clinton Jewell, the Rhode Island rain-maker, has received a large number of letters from Sabbatharians urging him to take his machine to Chicago and make it rain every Sunday in order to prevent people from going to the World's Fair on that day. It does not appear to have occurred to these zealous people that if the Lord saw fit to deluge the fair on Sunday he would do it without the aid of machinery.

AS eastern exchange says: "The spirit of brotherly love which the Christian Endeavorers are distributing about Montreal ought to favor the cause of the Canadian annexationists." In the light of recent events this sounds very much like sarcasm, but it was not intended to be such. It was printed a couple of days before the mob of angry Canadians were parading the streets with intent to smash too active Christian jaw.

THE EXAMINER and other Democratic journals have settled the senatorial question by deciding that the Governor will either appoint M. H. de Young or William H. Mills, with the probabilities in favor of the former. The public may now rest assured that it has not the slightest inkling as to whom will be appointed by Governor Markham. Mr. Mills has already announced that he is not an aspirant.

While there is no question as to the genuineness of the grievance which the administration proposes to inflict upon the silver producing states, it must be admitted that the latter are allowing their righteous anger to lead them into making intemperate and hot-headed expressions of feeling that had better not been made. There is not yet any occasion for revolution, and talk of the kind indulged in is not likely to give the country at large a favorable impression of the people who resort to it. A more conservative course would yield a stronger influence.

Some work is being done over in the eastern part of this country which is very significant, though those interested do not betray any anxiety to allow the smallest particle of definite information with regard to their object to escape. However it is known that there is a Walker's Pass region making a survey for a railroad. They have laid out a route from Pioche, Nev., westward down the Owens River valley on the opposite side from the Carson & Colorado road, then across that valley and so into Walker's pass. They are now within three miles of the summit, and from that point they have the choice of two routes, one by way of Caliente creek and the other out on the Mojave desert. There is no indication yet as to which will be selected.

It is thought by many that these surveys are in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, and that they are coming into the San Joaquin valley. But whatever route is taken the line, if built, cannot fail to be of great benefit to this part of the state. It will traverse a region rich in mineral, but poor in agricultural wealth, and whose development which would follow railroad construction, would make it necessary to draw heavily upon California for supplies.—Kern County Californian.

That there is going to be another line of railroad coming from the east, traversing this valley and having its western terminus in San Francisco within the next few years, is certain. Whether this survey will be followed by any definite enterprise remains to be seen, but the fact that available routes are under almost constant investigation, shows conclusively that railroad builders have their attention fixed upon this rich and comparatively unoccupied field. It is also a significant fact that Walker's pass furnishes the most practical unoccupied gateway between California and the east.

The stock gambling speculations of the Duke of Veragua were unsuccessful during his visit to the country discovered by his celebrated ancestor, and he now finds himself in the position of a good many other people who indulge in speculation on "Change, vulgarly known as 'blind bull.' It appears that the Duke's financial collapse is so complete that his only legitimate source of revenue, a bull farm on which are bred long-horned bulls for the fights at the Spanish capital, have been seized by his creditors.

It seems rather strange that this

should be considered a matter of great public interest in this country, but that it is so considered is shown by the fact that a movement has been set on foot, headed by prominent and wealthy citizens, to raise a fund of sufficient magnitude to place the Duke and his family beyond the annoying cares of poverty. The reason set forth for this charitable action is that the Duke is the only living descendant of the man who discovered this country, and that as such it is our glorious privilege, as well as a duty, to see that he is exempted from the evils which frequently fall to the lot of common mortals.

It seems to us that the prevention of this sympathy for the Duke in his misfortune is somewhat exaggerated. We have a good many people in our own country who feel the pangs of poverty and to whose immediate aid we are quite as much entitled to our gratitude and kindly remembrance as Christopher Columbus.

We hear of no public movement to ameliorate their condition. And then the relationship of the "busted" nobleman to the discoverer of America has but little to do with the proposed charity. If Veragua were not a Duke he might save wool and his children might beg for bread to the end of their miserable lives, and the fact would not bring a tear to an American eye nor a dollar from an American pocket.

There is less actual admiration for the achievements of Columbus in this country today than there is for the accident which made a man a Duke instead of a plain citizen. The people who are doing this thing are snobs and hypocrites.

The scheme to substitute ad valorem for specific duties on such articles of import as "tariff reform

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